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IN VACATION—President Ford carries skis on shoulder after an hour on slopes.**Nation's First Skiing President****Ford, With Flashy Ski Suit, Revels on Slopes in Rockies**

By Carroll Kilpatrick

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 23 (UPI)—President Ford went skiing yesterday and today, spending a Christmas vacation in one of the flashiest ski suits on the market.

Two hours after arriving here yesterday, he boarded a chair lift. The temperature was a few degrees above zero and a light snow was falling.

"It's great to be out here," Mr. Ford said before settling on the lift for a sudden take-off that almost bounced him off the chair.

Recovering quickly, he waved

about 100 bystanders as he

disappeared in the mist and snow.

Secret Service agents, ski instructor Dennis Hoeger and two members of the Vail Ski Patrol accompanied the President. The president "sat down" once on his first trip down the slopes, Mr. Hoeger told reporters.

Multicolored Outfit

Mr. Ford was dressed in an orange parka with black-edged patches on the shoulders, black pants, red boots and an orange and white stocking cap. The president appeared to be in great spirits.

Secret Service men and aides were inconspicuous as the President ordered, and few of the thousands of vacationers in this Rocky Mountain resort seemed aware of the presence of the Ford family.

This morning he took a gondola car up Vail Mountain in bright, cold, sunny weather, but within 30 minutes it was snowing again.

On the way here from Washington, the nation's first skiing resident told reporters that he would divide his time about equally between work and skiing.

When asked about decisions he must make on the economy and energy, he said he would continue to study the issues but probably would make no decisions until after his return to Washington Jan. 2.

When a reporter asked if he thought the American people could be upset about his taking a holiday at this time, he replied:

"I think the fact that I'm working about half the time, that I have worked, I think, seven days a week, 10 to 12 hours a day. I think they understand it."

Paper in Beirut Says Iran Sends Arms to Egypt

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Iran will provide Egypt with several kinds of defensive weapons, including a modern radar network and will train Egyptian pilots to fly American-made F-5 jet fighters, the newspaper *Al Nahar* said today.

In an undated dispatch, the newspaper quoted informed diplomatic sources as saying that the Iranian military aid to Egypt will also include "specific kinds of electronic equipment which the Egyptian Army needs."

The newspaper said that Egyptian-Iranian talks on military aid have been going on for some time, but detailed talks were carried out during the current visit to Egypt of the Iranian chief of staff, Gen. Chaham Reza Ashraf.

Gen. Ashraf arrived in Cairo last Tuesday and conferred with President Anwar Sadat Saturday.

The newspaper recalled that Iran has promised to provide Egypt with \$1 billion in economic aid."

No Newspaper Tomorrow

The International Herald Tribune will not publish tomorrow, Christmas Day. Kiosks throughout Europe and our facsimile operation in England will be shut down and while we would like to publish, we would not be able to make more than a token distribution. We regret this inconvenience. In the meantime, we wish you a merry Christmas.

To Eliminate Misunderstanding**Kissinger Says U.S., Russia Amended Arms Pact Terms**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview made public yesterday, said that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to alter the wording of the Vladivostok arms-control accord to insure that reductions in each side's nuclear forces could be negotiated before the accord expires in 1985.

This change, apparently made to meet the objections of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others that the tentative agreement did not provide for reductions before 1985, was effected in the formal and still secret *accord-mémoire* finalized by the two sides after the recent Vladivostok meeting, Mr. Kissinger said.

The *accord-mémoire* contains the agreements reached by President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, in Vladivostok on Nov. 24. It was not completed until Dec. 10 when Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin initialed it.

Substantial Criticism

The 18-day delay in completing the *accord-mémoire* was never fully explained by American officials. Mr. Kissinger's disclosure in his interview with *Newsweek* magazine, however, indicates that the language was altered to meet some substantial criticism of the accord.

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High Installation Cost Cited**France Considering Cutback In Nuclear-Power Program**

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Ten months after then Prime Minister Pierre Messmer proudly asserted that "no country in the world except the United States is making a comparable effort," France is seriously studying cutting back its ambitious nuclear-power program.

Adopted in March with much publicity by the government of President Georges Pompidou, the program called for the construction of 55 nuclear reactors by 1985 and suggested that 200 should be

French Aide, In Cairo, Cities Israeli Rights

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues left Cairo today after a visit during which he asserted in public three times that the Arabs must recognize Israel's right to exist, just as Israel must accept the Palestinians' right to a national home.

French diplomats explained that one of Mr. Sauvagnargues' objectives was to counteract a building of apprehension in Israel that might lead the Israelis to resort to preemptive war. He was saying in effect that no member of the international community, no matter how favorable to the Arab cause, would sacrifice the existence of Israel, the diplomats said.

France is the Western power most favorably inclined to the Arabs.

Mr. Sauvagnargues made his declarations first on a television to the Arab world over the state-run Cairo television network, again in an address to a meeting at the Arab League headquarters attended by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and finally tonight at a news conference for Egyptian and foreign correspondents.

Normally, on such occasions, foreign statesmen use the phrase of the UN Security Council resolution of 1967, which called for the territorial integrity and independence "of every state in the region" without naming them. Mr. Sauvagnargues deliberately cited Israel in all his statements here.

Egypt, Syria and almost all other Arab countries have accepted the 1967 resolution and are regarded as having de facto recognition to the State of Israel. The holdouts are Iraq, South Yemen and Libya.

Yassir Arafat, the leader of the PLO, in his speech to the United Nations last month, avoided all mention of Israel and called for a secular state of Palestine, which would imply the dissolution of a separate Israeli state.

Syria Alert Reported

BERUIT, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Syrian forces have been placed in a state of full alert and all leave has been canceled, the newspaper Al Irtis reported here today. The newspaper, quoting reports from Damascus, said Syrian patrols over Damascus had increased in the last few days and that specific measures had been taken "to insure basic food supplies." It said these "preventive measures" were taken following information received by Syrian authorities that Israel might launch a "big aggression" "during the holidays."

France and Iran Sign \$6-Billion Economic Pact

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said at a news conference tonight that he had signed economic cooperation agreements valued at \$6 billion today at a meeting with Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda.

Mr. Chirac said the agreements covered the construction of a subway in Tehran, the installation of a color television network based on the French Secam system, the building of a steel plant with an investment of \$120 million, the construction of 200,000 housing units, an automobile plant that initially would produce 100,000 Renaults annually and the construction of liquefied gas tanks.

He said other agreements were signed dealing with agriculture, food processing, and telecommunications.

He said the \$6-billion figure does not include the value of two nuclear power plants that France earlier agreed to build.

Mr. Chirac told newsmen that Iran and France had no problems with regard to France's decision to revalue its gold holdings and he said he believed the Shah was "satisfied" with his explanations on this subject.

CANDLELIGHT Service CHRISTMAS EVE 9 p.m.**THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS**

65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (7e)
Instrumental Ensemble 8:45 p.m.
Candlelight Carol Service featuring traditional carols, "Silent Night" and other Christmas music, with the Eighties of the Exileide Ensemble.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Christmas Services
Tuesday, Christmas Eve Family Carol Sing: 5:00 p.m.
Festival Service of Communion: 10:30 p.m. ("Midnight Service").

Wednesday, Christmas Day Communion with "Boir" 7 a.m.
Eucharist — All warmly welcomed
Metropole: George V and Alma Marceau
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

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Candlelight Carol Service featuring traditional carols, "Silent Night" and other Christmas music, with the Eighties of the Exileide Ensemble.

CANDLELIGHT Service CHRISTMAS EVE 9 p.m.**THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS**

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using Arguments in Trial.

Litchell Was Made 'Fall Guy' or Watergate, Lawyer Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—John Mitchell's lawyer said today the evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial has shown it his client's loyalty to former President Richard Nixon was rewarded by a decision to make former attorney general "the fall guy" of the scandal.

"He was going to be the fall guy," William Hunsley told the jury. "He was going to take the blame for Watergate."

Mr. Hunsley, giving the second of the defendants' closing arguments to the jury, said only Jeb and Magruder, "confessed scoundrels," had testified that Mr.

Nixon 'Guilt' Obvious in '73 o Jaworski

By Jay Mathews

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP)—Leon Jaworski, former Watergate special prosecutor, said he's certain of Richard Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up eight months before Nixon resigned the presidency.

I had to witness former President Nixon getting up before American people and talking openly from what I knew the story to be," Mr. Jaworski said in interview with People magazine. "It was very difficult to be quiet. But I knew that there would be a day of reckoning."

Mr. Jaworski said that he knew Mr. Nixon's guilt "in my own mind by late in December" of 1972. He said that he could say this at the time because his mind was based on secret diary testimony and confidential White House material.

Jaworski, who resigned as special prosecutor in October 11 months on the job, said he was disappointed by Mr. Nixon's "inability to bring himself around to telling the truth."

Mr. Nixon publicly divulged at the hearing about the Watergate affair after the November 2 election, "there would have been a furor for a few weeks, and I think it would have all won over," Mr. Jaworski is cited as saying.

Election Victory, Anyway
He added that he thought Nixon would still have won a election even if he had told the truth before voters went to the polls.

Mr. Jaworski was interviewed in Houston, where he returned to practice law earlier this month, spokesman for the magazine.

He lawyer is quoted in the interview as saying that the reason to have a grand jury in Mr. Nixon as an unindicted conspirator—rather than impeaching him—"was something that had to be weighed carefully, but why was it done? The reason was that the House Judiciary Committee was about to sit in its proceedings, and this the proper forum to deal with a sitting president on a matter of this kind. The alternative would have been to go to trial and indict him and throw the country into tremendous political and only domestically international."

He former special prosecutor felt that President Ford had the constitutional right to do what he did is in the point," he said, adding President Ford "didn't necessarily guess me while I was special prosecutor, and I'm not going to re-guess him."

Aide to Humphrey Is Indicted on Funding
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Jack Chestnut, Sen. Hubert Humphrey's Senate campaign manager in 1970, was indicted today on a federal charge of handling an illegal \$12,000 campaign contribution from milk producers.

A federal grand jury charged in an indictment here that Mr. Chestnut caused a New York advertising agency to receive an illegal contribution from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., as payment for a month's services to the Humphrey campaign.

Supreme Court Rules Congress May Not Alter Pardon Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Supreme Court ruled today the clemency powers of the president may not be limited by a 6-to-3 decision, the court did a conditional commutation of sentence granted by the President Eisenhower.

The case was that of an Army sergeant convicted 20 years of killing an 8-year-old girl stationed in Japan.

A soldier, Maurice Schick, sentenced to death, Eisenhower commuted the sentence to life.

72 Are Dead Venezuela Jet

TRINIDAD, Dec. 23 (AP)—There were no survivors among 77 persons who were aboard a Venezuelan jet that crashed yesterday minutes after it took off from Maturin for Caracas, a spokesman for the airline said.

Caraca, the airline that was operating the DC-9 jet had said 77 persons were aboard but it said there were 66 passengers and a crew of six.

The spokesman said the victims included two Americans, Paul and William Richard, otherwise unidentified, who boarded plane in Maturin. "There have been other foreigners among the passengers, but we don't know how many nor by any identities," the spokesman said.



Associated Press
ALL'S WELL—Amber Noel Peebles, 15 months old, is checked by rescuers in Dade County, Florida, after being rescued from an irrigation well where she was trapped for four hours Sunday after falling in while her parents picked tomatoes nearby. The infant was a bit wet and dirty but otherwise seemed in good shape.

242d, 243d, 244th Killings This Year

Harlem Homicide Squad's Christmas Party

By John Corry

NEW YORK (NYT)—It was the night of their Christmas party, but the detectives from Sixth Homicide were sitting around, talking about a murder. A body had been found in a car in a parking lot on 122d Street and, while this was not unusual, the detectives were being diligent, the lawyer argued.

"You remember that guy? Well, they just found him in Brooklyn with his head cut off," he said.

"Oh, sure, I remember him," another detective said. "He never had much of a sense of humor."

After a while, Detective Ray talked again about the body in the car, and everyone asked questions again. It was a routine case, touching on no one's emotions, which cases involving the elderly or helpless often do. The detectives treated this one like a seminar, say, Criminology 102.

"Physical evidence?" Lt. Herman Kluge asked. He commands Sixth Homicide.

Detective Ray said that everything had been dusted for fingerprints, that someone had stolen the tires off the car, that the man from the Bronx had been shot days before and that people on 122d Street were scared to death to talk about it. This is not unusual, either.

Time Element:
"Was the car locked?" Detective Richard Marcus asked.

"Yes," Detective Ray said. "Broken info?" someone else asked.

"No," Mr. Ray said. Then Lt. Kluge asked him how long the car had been in the parking lot.

"Five or six hours," Detective Ray said, and Lt. Kluge looked suspicious.

"How do you know?" he asked. "Because the battery was still in the car," Mr. Ray said. "It hadn't been stolen."

Lt. Kluge looked displeased now. He suspected that Detective Ray hadn't told him everything, which, in fact, was true.

"No speculation—just physical evidence," Lt. Kluge said.

Casually, Mr. Ray mentioned dirt on the car. He said it would have been washed off by a rainstorm if the car had been there more than five or six hours.

"Uh-huh," Lt. Kluge said. "I knew you were holding out the good stuff."

Then Detective Ray passed around a picture of the dead man. He was bent over in the car, his head beneath the dashboard. A couple of detectives jumped up, took the picture and talked about it.

"Hey, you Italian guys in the corner, sit down and shut up," Lt. Kluge said. He was looking at Detective Benny Leotta. Detective Leotta was on vacation but had come in to work, anyway.

Detective Joe Gates walked in then, smiling pleasantly. Sixth Homicide is made up of disparate

Parking Dispute Starts Shootout By Police; Woman Slain in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Police are looking for a man who intervened in a fusillade between a woman and a law officer wearing civilian clothes, a struggle that led to a shootout in which the woman was killed.

The police gave this account: Maria Pelot, 24, left a house in Brooklyn yesterday and began beating with a lead pipe on a double-parked auto that was blocking her car.

James Gibson, a Housing Authority patrolman, came out of a nearby house and tried to make Miss Pelot stop hitting his double-parked car. As he sought to take the pipe away from her, an unidentified man intervened, punching the officer in the face.

The patrolman drew his service revolver, showed his badge and ordered the man and Miss Pelot to lie on the pavement.

From a passing bus, off-duty Correction Department officer Robert Johnson saw the three and mistook Patrolman Gibson for a robber. Mr. Johnson, also clad in civilian clothes, jumped off the bus, drew his service revolver and shouted: "I'm a cop! Drop your gun!"

Each officer thought he was confronted by an armed criminal. They took cover behind parked cars and fired a total of nine shots.

Another off-duty officer, Detective John Britt of the city Police Department, came out of his nearby home and persuaded Patrolman Gibson and Mr. Johnson to surrender their guns.

They then found Miss Pelot lying on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in her stomach. She died after surgery at a hospital.

The two officers in the shootout were released pending the outcome of ballistics tests to determine which gun fired the fatal bullet.

Drought Cuts Grain Crops In Argentina

Possibilities of Aid Said to Be Reduced

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 23 (NYT)—A severe drought in the most fertile grain-producing zones of Argentina has led to rising skepticism among agricultural experts here that the country will be able to aid significantly programs to relieve the worsening world food shortage.

According to leading farmers' organizations, one-third of the grain crop in southern Buenos Aires Province and La Pampa has already been lost because of the drought. In Entre Rios, another agriculturally rich province, grain yields are reported to be half the normal yields. Together, the three provinces account for more than half the wheat, corn and sorghum production in Argentina.

This year, Argentina produced 6.5 million tons of wheat—which was considered a poor harvest in a country that has had annual wheat yields of more than 10 million tons.

Farmers increased their wheat acreage by 20 per cent over last year's planting, but the drought has brought most harvest estimates down to about 5 million tons.

This will mean that Argentina will probably have to import wheat again to meet contracts and commitments made with Latin American and European grain clients. After overselling the last harvest, the government was forced to import about 500,000 tons of wheat.

Support Price Up

Earlier this month, the government raised the support prices for wheat farmers by 15 per cent to about \$90 a ton. The increases came too late to affect the planting season but may serve as an incentive to farmers who claim that costs have risen so much that even harvesting the crop is too expensive.

There already have been reports that some farmers in southern Buenos Aires Province have grazed their cattle on wheat fields not considered worth harvesting.

Corn yields are expected to run 7 per cent over this year's harvest of 9.5 million tons. But agronomists warn that production will depend on rainfall, particularly this month when the corn ears are formed.

Besides the drought, agriculture here continues to be plagued by a lively contraband trade. The state-run National Grain Board—the only authorized buyer of crops—offers prices that are often less than half the world market levels.

As a result, huge quantities of agricultural products find their way across the borders to Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. Last year, the government estimated that more than \$500 million in foodstuffs were smuggled into neighboring countries.

Nixon Pays Off 1969 N.Y. Taxes

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI)—State tax officials today said that former President Richard Nixon owed \$11,544 in back taxes for 1969 and had made payment in full last week.

State tax commissioner Mario Procaccino said that the taxes were owed on a reportable gain from the sale of Mr. Nixon's Manhattan apartment in 1968.

"We found no evidence of fraud on the part of the former president," Mr. Procaccino said.

The commissioner said that the determination of the amount owed by Mr. Nixon was made earlier this month after an eight-month investigation by the Tax Department.

Churchgoing Remains Steady at 40% in U.S.

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 23 (AP)—Churchgoing habits in the United States this year stayed at the same level as in the previous three years—at 40-per-cent attendance—the Gallup Poll said.

In a typical week, the survey noted, 40 per cent of the adults interviewed attended church or synagogue. High points of attendance in the 30-year Gallup study were recorded in 1955 and 1958, when 49 per cent went to church in a typical week.

The bill, he said, does not permit "medical suicides" by depressed persons because doctors must certify that the patient is in fact dying.

Bills that failed in some other states provided for euthanasia, under which persons other than the patient could prescribe withdrawal of life-support means.

Mr. Lechner says that his is not a euthanasia bill because only the patient, an adult of sound mind, can make the decision through a written "living will" or in instructions to doctors while in the throes of a terminal illness.

The bill, he said, does not permit "medical suicides" by depressed persons because doctors must certify that the patient is in fact dying.

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Trade and Emigration: Next Phase

With passage of the Trade Bill and the related Export-Import Bank Bill, the knotty Soviet-American issues of trade and emigration have been resolved. Or have they? It would be a relief to put an end to two years of haggling and tension between the Soviet and American governments, within the American government, and probably inside the Soviet government as well. It would be more realistic though, to prepare for further troubles ahead.

On emigration, meaning principally Jewish emigration, Moscow has made certain private submissions to Washington—in turn transmitted by the executive to Congress—in order to win equal-tariff treatment and to retain access to U.S. government credits. The Kremlin now loudly proclaims, however, that its private "elucidations" are being converted in American political discourse into "assurances and nearly obligations." These Moscow rejects. Understandably proud, it resists acknowledging that it has made concessions either on numbers of emigrants or treatment of applicants in such a sensitive area of domestic policy as emigration. (It may also wish to avoid an Arab rebuke for swelling Israel's population.) The Kremlin's protestations doubtless are meant to save face. They should also be taken as a clear warning that its collective patience on emigration is not without bounds.

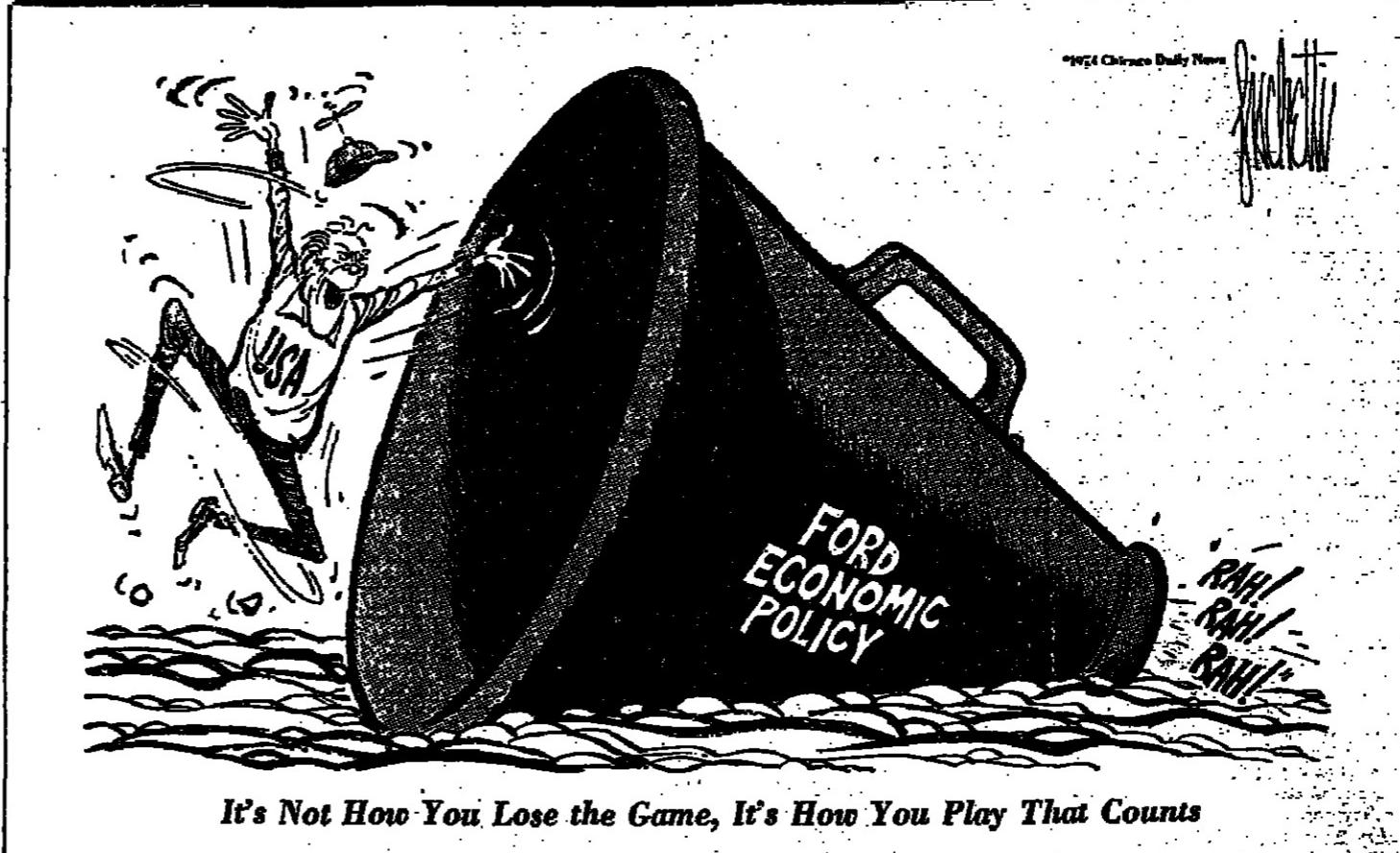
Meanwhile, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., leader of the successful congressional campaign to tie trade to emigration, is pushing hard on the Russians to make them live up to his understanding of its "agreement" with him. He promises to monitor emigration "day by day" and to make the "whole range" of Soviet-American relations depend on the Soviet record on emigration. This hard-nosed attitude is, we submit, fraught with gratuitous risk. The nature of emigration—a cumbersome bureaucracy dealing with anxious individuals—invites a certain delay and confusion in the best of circumstances. Are other major Soviet-American dealings in, say, strategic arms or Europe to be set aside because of a dispute or misunderstanding over the arguable cases of a few families? Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pleads that the process be given time and room for testing;

the new law provides that Congress must give its approval 18 months hence for the tariff and credits provisions to be renewed. This is essential. Nor are the personal accounts which impatient would-be emigrants in Moscow send out to the West necessarily the best index of what is going on.

Credits are dealt with further in the separate bill extending the life and defining the mandate of the Export-Import Bank. Among other restrictions on Soviet projects, the bill sets a \$300-million ceiling on new credits, sets a \$40-million sub-ceiling on projects involving exploration for gas or oil, and rules out projects involving production of gas or oil. Ever attentive—as a careful diplomat must be—to Kremlin sensitivities, Mr. Kissinger fought these limitations, claiming afterward that they were "grossly discriminatory . . . most unwise and unfortunate." Indeed, they are discriminatory, affecting only Russia. Of all the countries to which Ex-Im finances American exports, however, only Russia is huge and hostile alike. As with the Jackson amendment in respect to emigration, Mr. Kissinger can possibly use the Ex-Im limitations as a lever in trade or in other negotiations. The new Ex-Im bill, moreover, lets the President ignore the different ceilings, if he determines that it's in the national interests and if he gets Congress to concur. This is a sticky way of doing business with the Russians but right now it is probably the only politically feasible way.

We have left to the last the hard question of whether and to what extent the United States should invest in energy projects abroad, especially in a country which remains an adversary and which has repeatedly urged other suppliers to wield oil as a weapon against the United States. Moscow would have economic and political reason to be a reliable supplier but it could be sorely tempted in a crisis to clamp down on the oil flow. Given the uncertainties of both trade and detente, both countries might do better at this point to steer their economic relations into less politically roiled waters. In any event, the United States needs a good bit more time to ponder fundamental energy decisions of its own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Crisis of Respect for the Law in the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—It is high political drama to learn that the Central Intelligence Agency conducted massive domestic spying operations in violation of its charter. But the disclosure, by Seymour Hersh in the New York Times (IET, Dec. 23), has even more profound implications for our view of law.

Here, on top of Watergate, is one more example of official crime of lawlessness among those sworn to uphold the law. And that lawlessness brings "terrible retribution," as Justice Brandeis warned nearly 50 years ago: "If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

When President Ford took office, one of his most urgent tasks was to restore public belief in the government's respect for law. He made matters worse by his pardon of Richard Nixon. Then he unnecessarily degraded international legal standards in condoning surreptitious American aid to the anti-Allende forces in Chile.

All this lends exceptional significance to Ford's choice of a new attorney general. It could indeed be the most important choice he makes as President. A strong and respected figure in that office, after the corruption of the Nixon years, would be the most restoring of symbols.

Restore Faith

President Ford has at least tentatively decided to appoint such a figure: Edward H. Levi, president of the University of Chicago and former dean of its law school. In character, in professional reputation, in philosophy, Levi is extraordinarily qualified to serve this President and restore the general faith in law.

But the appointment has run into objections from some Republican senators, notably John Tower of Texas, and Roman Hruska of Nebraska. It has therefore become a vital test of the President's understanding and determination—and a test also of the integrity of this country's intellectual conservatives.

Edward Levi would generally be reckoned a conservative in his outlook as educator and lawyer. He is a deliberate man, reflective, with a distrust of instant solutions to hard social problems and a deep dislike for short-cuts in the law.

The misuse of law as but another device for leverage," he told entering law students last October, "is profoundly corrupting." On an earlier occasion he said, with regret, that the student protest movement, however sim-

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"The misuse of law as but another device for leverage," he told entering law students last October, "is profoundly corrupting."

On an earlier occasion he said, with regret, that the student protest movement, however sim-

plified, had been "a vital test of the President's understanding and determination—and a test also of the integrity of this country's intellectual conservatives."

Edward Levi would generally be reckoned a conservative in his outlook as educator and lawyer. He is a deliberate man, reflective, with a distrust of instant solutions to hard social problems and a deep dislike for short-cuts in the law.

Christmas as Usual Despite Work Cuts

German Workers Are Taking Crisis in Stride

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

GERLSKIRCHEN, West Germany, Dec. 23.—Oil prices are soaring and the world is plunging into economic crisis, but for German car worker Walter Brockmann and his family, this Christmas will be pretty much like every other one.

"The money is shorter this time, but the kids won't be disappointed," he told a visitor the other day.

Money is short because Mr. Brockmann, a machinist at the big Opel automobile plant in nearby Bochum, has been on short time for more than a year now, as the automobile industry reeled under the impact of the energy crisis.

The 40-year-old Mr. Brockmann has been hurt by the worldwide recession, but, as he says, the pain has been bearable though the boredom is worse.

Mr. Brockmann's wife and two children live in a third-floor apartment in this grimy Ruhr industrial town that once prospered on the rich lodes of coal beneath it. Thanks to soaring oil prices, coal is once again in demand, but many famous old mines have already closed down for good.

One of them was the Bismarck, where Mr. Brockmann worked underground. He is one of several hundred thousand miners who successfully switched to other industrial jobs during the West German "Wirtschaftswunder," the economic miracle.

Vacation Home

Mr. Brockmann's income was cut in half and his wife took a part-time job to help make ends meet. Then, as he moved up the Opel wage scale, they put aside money to buy a vacation home on the North Sea. They bought the land two years ago and would be building on it except for the short-time work.

With normal overtime, Mr. Brockmann estimates he should have been making \$800 a month now. Instead, his Opel pay packet is \$500, but he gets 70 per cent of his lost income back in the form of unemployment compensation.

He has been laid off for approximately seven days a month for the last year. Although the future is uncertain, he is not thinking of switching jobs again; he has nine years with Opel and, after another year, he will be eligible for a pension from the General Motors subsidiary.

Like almost all other big automobile firms, Opel-Bosch has been cutting back its labor force.

It personnel about 4,000 of its

18,500-man staff to quit by giving them large bonuses. About half of them were *gutarbeitet*, or foreign workers, who took their bonuses and went home.

With auto sales still falling—overall they are down 30 per cent—more jobs are in danger. The federal government, convinced that the slump will end next year, has offered firms who do not fire surplus workers large payroll subsidies to tide them over.

The measure reflects Bonn's approach to the economic crisis: a little touch-up here and there, but no drastic changes. The Germans may have had it better in the recent past, but no one in the industrialized world has it so good today as they do.

It is fairly easy to paint the picture black. Unemployment will top 1 million this winter, the highest figure since the immediate postwar period. Bankruptcies this year will set a record.

Holding the Line

But despite increases in oil import costs, West Germany is holding the line on inflation, which is currently running at about 7 per cent.

Partly because buyers want stable prices, West Germany's exports are booming and the country will have a record balance-of-trade surplus this year, making it virtually the only industrialized nation in the black.

The Christmas season brought the expected sales rush. Industry is booming again after a summer slump. Resorts are jammed and in Austria hotelkeepers are turning away persons who want to stay for less than 10 days.

The average German now makes \$60 a month, or three times the average in 1960.

Two disastrous bouts of currency inflation in this century have created a great fear among Germans of this particular bogey. They tend to listen with respect when their politicians, bankers and businessmen tell them that inflation is the biggest threat to their jobs.

Thus, the trade unions are being relatively modest in their demands for next year. They have scaled down their pay claims to 10 per cent to 11 per cent and will settle for considerably less.

Tax Reform

The government points out that the draft provides for a 200-member to 300-member parliament to serve for a five-year period. Deputies cannot change parties and may be sued for defamation with parliament's approval.

The draft constitution, the fifth in modern Greek history, replaces the 1952 charter, ignoring the constitution of 1968 introduced by the former military dictatorship and approved in a referendum the following year.

Mr. Karanfilis' New Democracy party controls 220 seats in the current 300-member parliament. Provisional President Michael Stasinopoulos, who was elected by parliament, will serve as head of state until parliament approves the new draft.

This has been combined with some federal aid to help industries and regions that are relatively weak.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an economist by profession, is determined to hold the line on inflation. He and his advisers generally agree that the next six months will be rough, but, as he puts it, "we'll be over the hill after that."

Mr. Schmidt is said to be depressed and irritated by the lack of U.S. action to head off a depression. West German planners think that the United States should start reflating now, before the whole Western world is dragged into a deeper recession, on the tail of a collapsing American economy.

The Germans are all too aware of their dependency on world markets. Their economy is highly export-oriented, and their membership in the Common Market ties their fate to that of other member countries that are piling up huge trading deficits and whose inflationary rates run twice that of West Germany and more.

Mr. Schmidt recently tendered Italy a big bank credit and has offered to do the same for France. Politically, such measures are unacceptable over the long run; German voters are angered over

their role as paymaster for the ailing economies of other Common Market countries.

The American plan to set up a \$26-million recycling fund to help the world through the energy crisis has run into opposition here. The main contributors to the fund would be the United States and West Germany.

The Germans are likely to plod ahead doggedly, practicing economy at home, recording huge trade surpluses and lecturing the United States and their Common Market partners on the need for discipline and belt-tightening.

Here in the Ruhr coal belt, Mr. Schmidt gets a sympathetic hearing. "Many people blame the Social Democrats but no one could do better," Mr. Brockmann said.

Mr. Brockmann misses the coal pits. "It was hard and dangerous work, but we had a certain *Kameradschaft* [togetherness]."

"I'd go back, except for my wife," he said. "The miners are getting a 13th-month's salary bonus like everyone else now. In my day, we used to get as little as 50 marks Christmas money."

Meanwhile, Mr. Brockmann is trying to cope with boredom, his biggest problem. "We were spoiled by too much work over the years," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Obituaries

Sterling North, 68, Author And Literary Critic in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Sterling North, 68, author and literary critic, whose "Rascal: A Memoir of a Better Era," the story of his boyhood and his pet raccoon in a small Wisconsin village, became an American classic, died yesterday in a nursing home in Morristown, N.J.

"Rascal" won 10 awards and citations in 1963 and later, was published in 14 foreign countries, was filmed by Walt Disney Productions in 1968 and sold more than a million copies.

An earlier book, "So Dear to My Heart" a tale of a boy and his pet lamb, was filmed by Walt Disney in 1949.

Mr. North had been literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, New York Post and New York World Telegram & Sun. His book reviews were widely syndicated.

Lord Haden-Guest

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Stephen Haden Haden-Guest, 72, an editor and translator who occasionally used his British title as Lord Haden-Guest but never took his seat in the House of Lords in succession to his father, died Saturday in a hospital here.

He was educated in France, at University College, London, and the London School of Economics, where he took his degree in 1922. In World War II, he was assigned to the British Information Office here. He worked at the United Nations information office in 1943-46. In 1948, he became an editorial adviser to the American Geographical Society.

Alan Sorrell

SOUTHERN, England, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Painter and designer Alan Sorrell, 70, has died in a hospital here after being injured in a car crash last week.

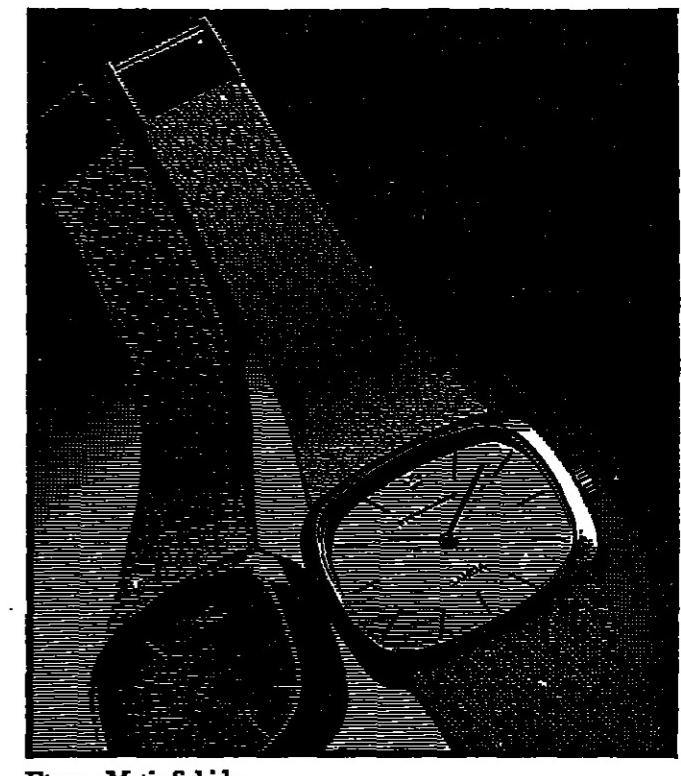
He was an exhibitor of the

Fosco Giachetti

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—Fosco Giachetti, 70, a movie and theatrical actor, died yesterday of a heart ailment. He starred in many films during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

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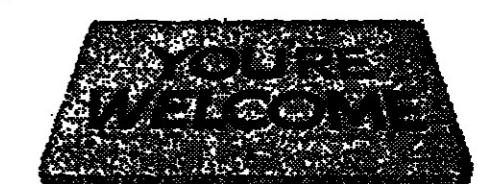
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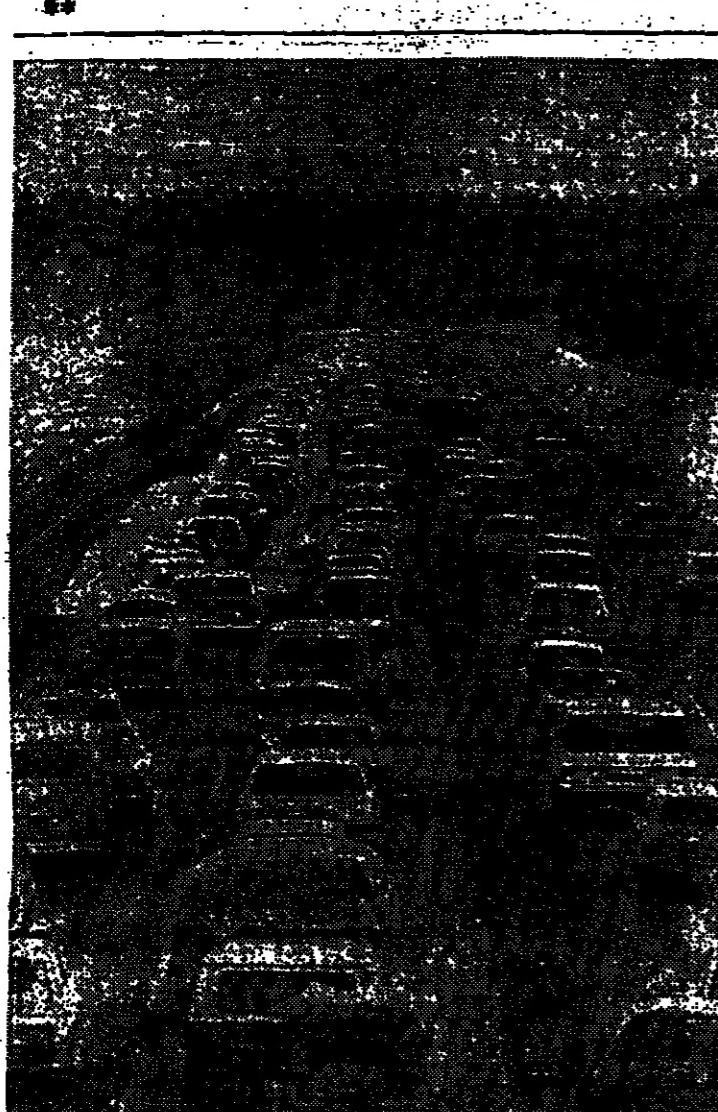
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VACATION-BOUND—Cars lined up at the border crossing point between Germany and Austria near Salzburg. Many were carrying vacationers to the Austrian Alps for skiing vacations over the holidays. Delays of up to three hours for customs clearance were reported during the weekend.

Turks Do Not Want Makarios To Control Talks on Cyprus

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Turkish officials say they are ready to begin serious negotiations over Cyprus but they have set down two conditions that could hinder progress toward a settlement.

They do not want Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, to control the negotiating position of the Greeks. They know it is unrealistic to expect the archbishop to resign but they hope he will delegate full negotiating authority to Glafkios Clerides, the speaker of the parliament.

The Turks also want the Greeks to acknowledge the principle that any settlement must be based on a "geographical federation." By that, they mean that Cyprus should be divided into two zones, linked by a federal government but administered separately.

One zone would be controlled by the ethnic Turks, who make up 18 per cent of the population; and the other by the ethnic Greeks, who account for 80 per cent.

Guarded Optimism

Turkish officials have expressed guarded optimism following the recent meetings in Brussels among Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers. As a member of the Turkish delegation put it, "We found out that Greece is willing to have negotiations—and vice versa."

The Turks urged Mr. Kissinger and the Greek delegation to put pressure on the archbishop to withdraw from the negotiating process. Archbishop Makarios has been making conciliatory statements lately but analysts have long considered him masterful at ambiguity.

If all goes according to the plan sketched out in Brussels, the next step would be for Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, to start preliminary discussions on political subjects.

The two men, who are old friends, have already been discussing humanitarian issues raised by the Turkish invasion of the island in July. There was wide agreement in Brussels that these talks should now become "much more meaningful," according to a Turkish official. However, he added, any final settlement would have to be negotiated between Athens and Ankara.

The Turks are pleased that Greece now has a strong leader, Constantine Karanfilis. He established good relations with

Abductors Free Italian
NAPLES, Dec. 23 (AP).—Giuseppe Moccia, 53, a wealthy cement manufacturer who was kidnapped Wednesday, was released unharmed yesterday, police said. The kidnappers reportedly demanded a \$1.6-million ransom.

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IRVING MARDER

Shot Fired 2 Centuries Ago

"As part of a rather impressive collection of weapons, I owned a costly, well-sharpened dagger. I used to put it beside my bed before I snuffed out the light and would try to see if it was possible for me to sink the sharp point a few inches into my breast. But I never could and I finally laughed at myself... and decided to live. But in order to do so happily, I had first to complete a poetic work in which I could express everything I had felt and considered about this important subject..."

Goethe,
"Reflections on Werther."

FRANKFURT (IHT).—On Christmas Eve two centuries ago, a shot was fired that was heard round the world. Slightly preceding the one fired at Concord, it had consequences that were almost as far-reaching. A love-lorn youth in Germany, after drinking a single glass of wine, raises a pistol and shoots himself above the right eye. Though the bullet penetrates the brain, he survives for six hours, whereupon "workmen carried the body out of his study. There was no priest in attendance."

Goethe's prototypical story of a dropout, "The Sorrows of Young Werther," was published in the fall of 1774, when its author was 25 years old. Sometimes described as the first modern novel, "Werther" was the opening gun in the Romantic movement and one of the key books of world literature. But it is more interesting than that. A roman à clef, it had an immediate influence on thousands of young people throughout Europe, very few of whom had the

key or even knew that one existed.

Many of them identified with the hero to the extent of adopting his costume: blue frock coat and canary-yellow waistcoat. Others, following his tortured logic to the end, killed themselves. Goethe, as a man of sensitivity, was undoubtedly grieved by the wave of suicides that followed the publication of "Werther," but—on the evidence of "Reflections on Werther"—his principal reaction to the book's reception was dismay over his loss of privacy.

"... The greatest good fortune—or disaster—was the fact that everyone wanted to know more about the strange young author who had suddenly put in such a bold appearance," he wrote. "They demanded to see me and talk to me... I therefore experienced a degree of popularity that was sometimes pleasant, sometimes disagreeable, and always distracting."

"... I had been dragged out of my stillness, out of the twilight and darkness that alone favor the purity of creation, into the noise of daytime, where one loses oneself in others and becomes confused by sympathy as well as by coldness, by praise as well as by reproof, for these external encounters never coincide with the present state of one's inner life. Therefore, since they cannot benefit us, they must do us harm."

For an author concerned with separating his identity from that of his hero, and with safeguarding his privacy, Goethe had gone about his writing task in an odd way. He had written his short novel in the first person and given the hero his own birthday:

Portrait of
Goethe at about
the age of 26,
a year after
he wrote
"The Sorrows of
Young
Werther."

Aug. 28. And he had named his heroine Charlotte.

The events described in "Werther" begin (in the book) in the spring of 1771. Goethe, who had completed his law studies in Leipzig in 1768, spent spring and summer of 1772 as a law apprentice in Wetzlar. There, at a ball, he met a girl named Charlotte Buff. He was 23 and Charlotte, or Lotte, was 19—but she had been engaged for four years to a solid burgher named Johann Christian Kestner. Her fiancée was 11 years older than Charlotte. Goethe, who had only recently recovered from his passion for a girl named Friederike, the Sessenheim parson's daughter, fell very hard for Charlotte—and she, some biographers believe, for him.

The young poet—he had already published a number of lyrics, including some inspired by



Friederike—attached himself to the engaged couple; Kestner was evidently an amiable and long-suffering man. After returning to his home in Frankfurt, Goethe corresponded with both of them until their marriage in April 1775. Goethe left Wetzlar abruptly early in September, 1772, without saying goodbye to either Charlotte or to Johann. Visiting friends in Ehrenbreitstein named Laroche, he consigned himself with their 16-year-old daughter, Marie-Milliane, then came back here to begin his law practice and try to forget Charlotte.

Several weeks later there is news from Wetzlar: a young diplomat named Jerusalem, whom they had all known, had killed himself because of his hopeless love for a married woman. Goethe, who had been going through an emotional crisis linked to the events of that spring and summer, and who had also,

as he said, been conscious of an urge to produce that "poetic work in which I could express everything I had felt... tried to reconstruct the events that had oppressed and frightened me, but nothing wanted to take shape. I lacked an incident, a legend, in which I could incorporate them."

"Suddenly I heard of Jerusalem's death," he wrote, "and... in that moment, the plan of Werther was found, the whole thing crystallized, like water in a glass that is on the point of freezing and can be turned to ice immediately with the slightest motion..."

Werther, alone in his study, completes his final anguished letter to Lotte, sprinkles sand on it, and inspects his pistol again. It is loaded. The clock strikes midnight. So it is, then. Lotte, farewell, farewell...

The performances continue through Dec. 31, with Christiane Vassil and Ghislaine Thesmar also scheduled to dance Swanilda, and Michel Denard the Franks.

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 23 (IHT).—While the Paris Opéra ballet gets ready for its long-overdue premiere of "The Sleeping Beauty" on New Year's Eve, the company is brightening the holiday season at the Palais des Congrès with a series of performances of the revival of "Coppelia"—last season's major ballet revival by the company.

Some major changes from the production seen at the Opéra have been made necessary by the vast stage of the Palais and its lack of theater machinery. Instead of the sets modeled after the 1870 originals, huge projections provide a colorful and abstract—if dramatically irrelevant—background, and it is left to the rich variety of costumes (also based on the originals) to fill the stage space.

At the first performance on Friday, the show was repeatedly stolen by Noëlla Pontois' jewel-like precision and appealing projection of a deliciously playful Swanhilda, strongly supported by Cyril Atanassoff's Fratrat. Pierre Lacotte, who is responsible for the choreographic reconstruction, also danced a Coppelia that evoked sympathy rather than ridicule, and Catherine Comte was the efficient conductor for one of romantic ballet's most popular scores.

The performances continue through Dec. 31, with Christiane Vassil and Ghislaine Thesmar also scheduled to dance Swanilda, and Michel Denard the Franks.

Other events taking place during the holiday season in Paris and elsewhere include:

"The Sleeping Beauty," which has never been staged by Paris

Opéra ballet, will be given its premiere by the company on Dec. 31 in choreography by Alicia Alonso, based on Estapa, sets and costumes by José Varona, lighting by Serge Abrabé, and conducted by Armin Jordan. The cast includes Colette Boky, Delphine, Maurice Mailley, Yves Bissot, and Evans Petri. Performances are scheduled daily from Dec. 26 through Dec. 31, with matinees and evening performances closing the run on Jan. 1. The work is being sung in French.

Mirella Freni, Luciano Pavarotti, Renata Tebaldi, and Rolando Panerai. A double-bill on the Orpheus theme was mounted at the Piccola Scala in mid-December, comprising Alfredo Casella's "La Favola di Orfeo" and Alberto Savion's "Orfeo Vedovo," staged by Raimondo Grimaldi and conducted by Ettore Gracis.

Johann Strauss's "The Gypsy Baron" is the year-end production scheduled by the Grand Théâtre de Genève in a production staged by Lotfi Mansouri, designed by Max Bignens and conducted by Armin Jordan. The cast includes Colette Boky, Delphine, Maurice Mailley, Yves Bissot, and Evans Petri. Performances are scheduled daily from Dec. 26 through Dec. 31, with matinees and evening performances closing the run on Jan. 1. The work is being sung in French.

The Swiss premiere of Offenbach's "Die Banditen" given as "Die Banditen" in Gustav Gründgens's version, was given by the Zurich Opéra on Dec. 14, where it also will be given Dec. 29 and 31. Frank Eggermann is the conductor, the staging is by Martin Marinkin, and Otto-Werner Meyer is the designer. The cast is headed by Inga Dreszel, Ingeborg Fänger, Harald Serafin, Maurice Bassanico and Richard van Vrooman.

A production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is scheduled to have its first performance Dec. 31 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, conducted by Elie Boncompagni, with a staging by Jean-Marc Lander and sets and costumes by Thierry Boquet.

Puccini's "Tosca," with Jean-Pierre Ponnelle as stage director and designer and Christoph von Dohnanyi as conductor, will be given in a new production Dec. 29 at the Frankfurt Opera. Anja Silja and Jonny Banci will sing the principal parts in the Italian-language production. During the Christmas period, the Frankfurt repertory will include performances of the recent new production of "The Marriage of Figaro," staged and conducted by Dohnanyi (Dec. 26), and of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" with Giorgio Tozzi as Hans Sachs (Jan. 1 and 5).

Among current exhibitions in West German museums and galleries are an Ernst Barlach show at the Kunsthalle in Cologne (to Feb. 4); Belle Epoque posters at Darmstadt Landesmuseum (to Jan. 5); Johann Heinrich Füssli, part of the "Art in 1800" series of exhibitions at the Hamburg Kunsthalle (to Jan. 19); Henry Moore and his pupils, Museum Haus Lange, Krefeld (to Jan. 23); and Art and Reproduction, Stuttgart Kunstverein (to Jan. 5).

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Love and Patriotism in a Rossini Work

By William Weaver

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 23 (IHT).—Though Rossini is surely one of the world's most popular composers, he remains one of the least known. Every year, his comic works are applauded in theaters throughout the world; but revivals of his serious operas constitute

authentic musical events. Joan Sutherland's enthusiasm has put "Semiramide" back on the map; a recent recording of "Guillaume Tell" has demonstrated the visibility of the composer's great final work, and sporadic revivals of pieces like "Zelmira," "Otello," and, last year in Rome, "La Gazza Ladra," have contributed to further familiarity with the neglected Rossini.

Now the Teatro Comunale in Bologna has opened its winter season with another welcome revival: "La Donna del Lago," vaguely based on Sir Walter Scott's poem, "Lady of the Lake." Like "Guillaume Tell," this 1819 work is a splendid early-romantic story: love and patriotism in a wild, misty setting. The heroine first appears poling a boat across a wild loch, and one of the choral

high points is a gathering of the clans (similar to the later, stupendous scene in "Tell"). The love story, with brave Elena as guide, by three soloists, at times suggests an early Verdi drama, say "Ernani." But the vocal writing, with its implacable bravura demands, is pure Rossini.

Pure Rossini is, as everyone knows, almost impossible for today's singers to perform. The Bolonga theater assembled, against the odds, a laudable cast. As Elena, Angeles Gulin was impressive. This soprano began, a few years ago, with a big, attractive, but quite unruly voice. She also had a matching big physique. Now she has lost weight and, contrary to expectation, has acquired an unexpected musicality. The voice is still there, but now docile and supple. There were a few—

BERLIN: Director, Designer Undone by 'A Masked Ball'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—The newest addition to the Deutsche Oper Berlin's repertory, "A Masked Ball," proves a worthy Verdian triumph for singers and conductor, but the stage director and designer, had they confronted an Italian audience, might not have escaped with their lives.

The culprit—Ernst Schröder staging, Michel Raaffälli, designing—thoroughly deserve what they got. One finds neither stage nor in the printed program any hint of the opera's location. Instead one sees a set which seems now concealed for Jerome Kern's "Showboat" now for the saloon shootout in some horse opera, and costumes vaguely reminiscent of military scenes in "Gone With the Wind." Mr. Schröder enjoys a major reputation as one of the outstanding acting members of Berlin's famous Schiller Theater, and he has previously managed to stage an acceptable "Elektra" here. "A Masked Ball" has unfortunately proven his undoing, and Mr. Raaffälli's as well.

Catarina Ligazza sang Amelia commendably, assisted little by a costume almost as voluminous as a haystack. As Ulrica, Eva Randova fanned her big, sonorously sumptuous skirt into a snowdrift for her rich contralto, and Constanze Caramilli won an ovation for her portrayal of the page Oscar, although Mr. Schröder requires her to hop and dance about to considerable excess during some of her singing. Leopold Cham, Georg Fortune, Robert Koffmann, Tomislav Neralic, and Ivan Sardl completed the cast with individual distinction.

Let us talk of pleasanter things, such as Lorin Maazel's fiery conducting and the singers' temperamental response to it. Aside from Mr. Maazel's overall excellence, the evening offers as its greatest pleasure the singing of Carlo Cossutta as Riccardo and Ingvar Wixell as Renato, both of them having theatrical as well as vocal distinction and imagination. Competing with each other there on stage, they do Verdi really proud, and Mr. Wixell, in his big aria, "Eri tu," brought down the house.

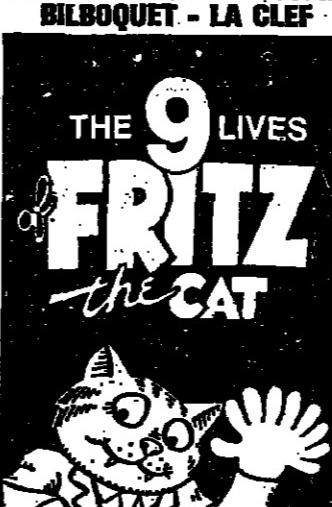
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FINANCE

Page 7

ain Agrees
GM Deal
ith BLMC

kers Give Support;
put in Europe Off

DRD, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Offi-
cials said today that the
government has agreed
actions for General Motors
share British Leyland Motor
interests here.

sources would not say what
actions are.

GM spokesman in Detroit
the company has not yet
a draft of the conditions and
not comment directly on

British Leyland two weeks ago
the future of its Autol car
in Spain up to the
moment saying it had lost
than \$1 million in the last
year and that it was unable
to finance such heavy

factories employ about
workers.

and GM had been
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than a year, industry
said GM offered to pur-
leyland's interest in Autol
er cent of the capital—for

government delayed its ap-
al of the deal, sources said.

of the interest shown in
by a consortium made up of
three largest automakers.
workers told the govern-
however, that the purchase
was the best solution be-
GM had pledged to keep the
m's entire workforce and
it by another 4,000 in
ing two or three years.

erman Production Falls

ANKFURT, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—
Germany's motor vehicle pro-
duction declined to 243,856
in November, down 7.5 per
cent October and 39 per cent
November, 1973.

industry federation re-
today.

arts declined to 137,899 units

per cent from 137,899 units

November, down 33 per cent

November, 1973.

duction so far this year de-
21 per cent to 2.92 million

while exports dropped 19.7

to 1.74 million units.

Paris, the French motor in-
federation said today that
is weakened only slightly in
1 months of 1974, to 1.78

units while production fell

per cent to 3.18 million.

**Oil Slick Damages
nd Sea of Japan**

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 23
(UPI).—A 60-mile-long oil

spill was caused by a
leak from a refinery tank. The agency
vessels were using chem-
icals to disperse the oil.

ay Cuts Estimate.

Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Oil
in the Norwegian sec-
the North Sea in 1975
below earlier estimates,
Magnussen, minister of
aid today.

Saudi Payoff to Aramco Put at 1 Month's Income

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Indicated terms suggest that Saudi Arabia will use only one month's oil payments from Aramco American Oil Co. (Aramco) to acquire the rest of the company.

It is "pretty well agreed that compensation to four U.S. oil companies of 75 per cent of Aramco, the world's biggest petroleum producer, will be based on net book value," a source close to the pending transaction said.

Although Saudi Arabia has claimed 60-per-cent ownership of Aramco for all this year, the Persian Gulf kingdom has compensated the oil companies that founded and operate the consortium for only the government's initial 25-per-cent participation.

That compensation, totaling \$500 million, was made last year and was based on "updated book value."

Precise figures are not yet available, but the Saudi government is expected to pay the companies between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion for the unsettled 75 per cent.

Based on the current Saudi revenue of more than \$10 a barrel for all the oil produced by Aramco—\$5 million barrels a day—all payments to the Saudis currently total \$3.5 billion a month.

It was learned, however, that compensation has never been a key issue in the Aramco take-over negotiations between the companies—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California—and the Saudi government. More important to the companies are the volumes of oil they will continue to receive after the take-over, and the fees they will get for operating Aramco for the Saudis.

The pending take-over is considered by most all observers to be a landmark development for the world's petroleum industry. It will mark the end of the Mid-east oil-production ownership that

Arabian Crude On Easy Terms?

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has hinted that the oil-producing countries might in the future accept deferred payment for their crude oil.

In the text of a speech published here over the weekend by the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), Mr. Yamani said solutions to problems of surplus funds in the hands of oil producers and payments deficits for oil consumers can be found in talks between the two sides.

For example, it may be possible for producing countries to accept payment for a considerable portion of their oil, say 25 per cent on a long-term basis."

MESSES commented that Mr. Yamani presumably meant a deferred payment basis. Under such a solution, it said, the allowed portion of deferred payment would vary with the purchasing country's economic strength and ability to pay.

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INTERNATIONAL

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hoechst to Buy U.S. Firm

Hoechst, West Germany's giant chemicals firm, will acquire Foster Grant Co. of Boston, paying some \$100 million for the synthetic materials concern. About 75 per cent of Grant's capital is owned by United Brands, a leading U.S. food manufacturer, and the remainder is held by a private family. Hoechst said it would take over 95 per cent of the capital by the end of the year, and the rest later. Grant's sales this year were approximately \$200 million and the company employs 2,900 people.

Alcoa's Bauxite Taxes Quadrupled

Aluminum Co. of America has agreed to pay Surinam additional taxes on bauxite it mines there. The company has not indicated whether the increased costs will be passed on to customers. Surinam is a principal source of aluminum, and Alcoa is the United States' largest aluminum producer. The agreement will increase revenues to the Dutch territory in South America from about \$2.50 a metric ton to \$10 a metric ton. Four metric tons of ore are needed to make one metric ton of metal, meaning the increase will add \$30 to the cost of each metric ton of aluminum ingot made from Surinam ore priced at about \$770 per metric ton. Surinam is Alcoa's single source of bauxite.

Lonrho in Sudan Sugar Venture

Lonrho, the U.K. industrial and financial group, has won Sudanese government approval to an enterprise that could turn the Sudan into one of the world's largest sugar producers. A multinational project involving European, Japanese and Arab capital will invest about \$180

million in a venture aimed at producing 350,000 tons of refined white sugar by 1977. Lonrho says its ultimate aim is to produce one million tons of white sugar annually. The government will own 51 per cent of the \$30-million project, situated in the Kenana area of the Sudan. Lonrho has extensive mining interests in East and South Africa besides a number of trading and industrial interests.

Pernod-Ricard Merger Set

Shareholders of both Pernod and Ricard, two major French aperitif producers, have approved merger plans involving an exchange of 15 Ricard shares for 16 Pernod. A new holding, Ste Pernod-Ricard, has been set up and annual consolidated sales are expected to total 3 billion French francs (about \$570 million). The holding will manage Ricard and Pernod independently. It also owns 26.8 per cent of Cie Cimino-Dubonnet-Bryth.

Japan's Technology Imports Rise

Japan has paid \$715 million to import technology in the fiscal year ended last March 31, up 25 per cent from a year earlier, the Science and Technology Agency reports. An agency white paper on technology imports notes that the imports compared with the country's exports of technology of \$83 million, up 18.9 per cent from fiscal 1972-73. Of the total imports, machinery, electrical and chemical technology accounted for 61 per cent, but the ratio of these to other items was growing smaller every year, the study says. Imports of anti-pollution technology as well as of fashion designs and other leisure know-how increased sharply in the latest year.

Rescue Effort Seen Reducing Profits

Aid to U.K. Banks Could Hurt 'Big Four'

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Clearing banks' aid to "troubled" fringe British banks could bring profits of the "big four"—National Westminster, Barclays, Lloyds and Midland—down in 1974 and hurt them for years to come, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

Most of the burden of saving the fringe banks was laid on the four big London institutions, which hold 60 per cent of British bank deposits and traditionally profit from the rest.

Their earnings of late had risen twice as fast as those of industrial concerns. Their combined net rose 16 per cent in 1970, 22 per cent in 1971, 38 per cent in 1972 and 63 per cent in 1973.

At this stage it is impossible to predict what earnings they will declare for 1974. The latter will depend on what the auditors say about their loans to fringe banks and to property companies. There will have to be extraordinary provisions for bad debts.

Yet even before these grave doubts are resolved, it is certain that the clearing banks' profits, for the first time in years, will decline.

The problem is that the help the sound banks have been called upon by the Bank of England to provide the industry into a rescue effort that it is imprudent to continue but would be dangerous to interrupt.

When the outside world realizes how the rescue of the fringe banks has embarrassed and weakened the whole U.K. banking system, it will be as shocked as it would have been by a few

At the same time, it was announced that the Bank of Italy will lift restrictions on credits intended to finance exports and that restrictions will also be eased on the bank overdrafts of large corporate customers.

This is intended to stimulate exports and to improve the unemployment situation. There are nearly one million workers out of jobs at present.

On the inflation front, the consumer price index (based on 1970 equaling 100) rose 1.9 per cent in November, the same as in October, to reach 159.8—this is 25.2 per cent above November 1973, according to provisional figures from the government statistics office.

Gold Price Hits a Peak

(Continued from Page 1)

into the market for British citizens, who are forbidden by law to own bullion.

French Plans Delayed

PARIS, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—France's revaluation of its gold reserves, in line with market prices, will not come into effect next month as planned because the move has to be approved by parliament, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today.

UK monetary authorities have no doubt that the rescue must be completed. The gamble on saving the fringe banks is part of a much bigger one. The government is counting on London banks to cover not only Britain's payments deficit, but its budget deficit too.

So the City must keep its image safe if the Arabs are to go on favoring it. Yet the precipitous fall of sterling suggests that foreigners have seen that the rescue operation, staged for their benefit, has undermined the credit of all British banking.

The London Stock Exchange takes the same view, for it has marked down bank shares even more savagely than the rest of the list.

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Prices Drop on NYSE In Very Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (IHT).—Recession and inflation worries continued to depress prices on the New York Stock Exchange for the second straight session, driving it sharply lower in active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, off 10.24 at 3,124 p.m., closed 8.64 lower at 589.64. The index fell 5.85 Friday.

Volumes heated up to 18.04 million shares from 15.84 million Friday. Brokers noted that today was the last day to take profits on regular way transactions for inclusion in 1974 income. Some traders were also apparently making up for the abbreviated session slated for tomorrow when markets will close at 2 p.m.

Analysts said the gloom on Friday carried over today as investors continued to register disappointment with the government reports that inflation kept rising in November while durable goods dropped sharply.

Most blue chips and glamour fell. IBM lost 3 1/4 to 163 3/4. Schering-Plough 1 1/8 to 48 1/2. Avco 1 1/8 to 23 3/8. Caterpillar Tractor 2 1/8 to 44 1/2. Sun Oil 1 3/4 to 34 2/8. and Minnesota Mining 1 3/8 to 44 5/8.

Burrongs surrendered 1 5/8 to 73 1/4. General Motors 1 1/4 to 140 5/8 to 49 1/2. Schlumberger 1 2/8 to 105 1/8. J.P. Morgan 2 1/8 to 47 1/2. DuPont 1 to 89 7/8 and Warner-Lambert 1 1/8 to 82 3/8.

Hercules lost 1 7/8 to 22. The company will adopt LIFO accounting for domestic inventories, a move which it estimates will cut 1974 net by 38 cents to 42 cents a share.

ITT lost 1 1/4 to 12 3/8 after it agreed to the Justice Department's plan for a spinoff of Avis Inc. as a result of the court-ordered divestiture of the unit.

The American Stock Exchange put virtually the same price increases into effect and the Ford administration immediately challenged further data from the firm to justify the boosts.

Overall steel production rose 0.2 per cent last week but for the year to date it is down 3.2 per cent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. To a large degree this is due to the drop in demand from the auto industry and prices on the type of steel the automakers use was not increased.

However, the price of structural shapes, carbon steel plates, pilings and pipes—much in demand by the oil industry—rose from \$5 to \$10 a ton. American Agronomics rose 2 1/4 to 15 1/2. It expects to report earnings of about \$1 a share for the year ended Nov. 30.

In related news, Hanna Mining said it is raising prices of natural iron ores and iron ore pellets immediately.

compared with 61 cents a year earlier. Shareholders also ap-

proved the company's plan to purchase 1.5 million shares of its common stock.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 6.61 to 54 44.

In Chicago, commodity futures fell sharply with old crop soybeans falling the limit of 20 cents a bushel.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	
1 Branch	52 "A dish fit for
5 Lugosi	56 Sidekicks
9 Insignificant one	60 Kind of blade
14 Molding	61 Eartha
15 Yoke mates	62 Nitwit
16 Employment manager	63 "The — that men do lives after..."
17 Headress	23 Endusiasm
18 American Indian	25 What Shakespearean villains come to
19 Top group	27 Enough, in
20 "To be — be"	28 Stu of movies
22 "— perchance to dream"	29 Visitor
24 Winds	31 Indian servant
26 Ancient Brazilian	32 Bone of contention
27 Sires	33 Silent-screen vamp
30 Kind of Mennonite	34 Comforts
35 Cuckoo-pint	36 English composer
36 Modify	39 It was all a stage, to Jaques
37 Wild sheep	40 Exposed
38 "— of adversity"	41 "...not so man's ingratitude"
42 "— of thee"	46 Body of water
43 Hybrid animal	47 "The Phoenix and the —"
44 Renoir subject	48 "Much —"
45 Having horns	51 Part of "Othello"
47 "— directed" (medical-label advice)	52 Very, in Versailles
49 Wonder	53 Writer Moss
50 — Arabia	54 Poet Pound

DOWN

1	Crazy
2	Opera role
3	Chow
4	"Is this a dagger which I see —?"
5	Northern constellation
6	Commend
7	Papal name
8	Pickle herb
9	"— in — of Denmark"
10	Barkis's word
11	One of five
12	Network
13	Kind of school
14	Memorable offensive
15	Unavailable
16	Cloudy
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WEATHER

G	F
ALGARVE	61 Overcast
AMSTERDAM	62 Cloudy
ANKARA	63 Unavailable
ATHENS	64 Cloudy
BERKELEY	65 Cloudy
BELGRADE	66 Fog
BERLIN	67 50% Cloudy
BRUSSELS	68 Fair
CASABLANCA	69 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	70 Cloudy
DAKAR DEL SOL	71 Unavailable
DUBLIN	72 50% Cloudy
EDINBURGH	73 50% Cloudy
FLORENCE	74 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	75 Cloudy
GENEVA	76 Cloudy
HELSINKI	77 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	78 Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	79 50% Cloudy
LIMA	80 Cloudy
LONDON	81 50% Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	82 50% Cloudy
(Yesterdays' readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)	

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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December 23, 1974

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(W) Alexander Fund, \$44.98 MADRID, 1 — Overcast
 (W) Am Express Inv. Fd., \$55.75 MILAN, 6 — 43% Cloudy
 (W) Apollo Fund, \$40.45 MOSCOW, 1 — 30% Snow
 (W) Australia Fund, \$41.37 MUNICH, 4 — 33% Unavailable
 (W) Austral True S.A., \$52.42 NEW YORK, 11 — Fair
 (W) Austral Selection Fd., \$43.35 NICE, 12 — 54% Fair
 (W) Australian Inv. Mgt. Corp., \$43.20 PARIS, 10 — 45% Fair
 (W) Fund of Australia, \$42.88 PRAGUE, 7 — 45% Fair
 (W) Prop. Bonds-Aust., \$42.70 ROME, 12 — 54% Fair
 (W) Fund of Ind. Inv. Fd., \$42.37 STOCKHOLM, 8 — 30% Fair
 (W) Klemencic Bond Fund, \$42.37 TEHRAN, 6 — 43% Rain
 (W) Kliment Fund, \$42.37 TEL AVIV, 17 — Fair
 (W) Lavori Fund, \$42.37 TUNIS, 14 — 57% Fair
 (W) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc., \$42.37 VIENNA, 5 — 41% Fair
 (W) Pichler Intern'l Fund, \$42.37 WARSAW, 5 — 41% Fair
 (W) Resita Fund, \$42.37 ZURICH, 7 — 45% Fog

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ams Receive Help from the Redskins

By David Dupree

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Washington Redskins were red for everything except selves. It cost them a game then their season.

Los Angeles Rams preacheek week about the Redskins' back and waiting for teams at themselves. Yesterday, in Los Angeles Coliseum, it was Rams who did the walking, the Redskins who made the Joe.

Rams capitalized on two and a pass interception of second-half points to de-

the Redskins, 19-10. The meet the Vikings next week in Minneapolis, Minn., with the going to the Super Bowl.

You can't make as many mistakes as we did and still expect in. We had the chances, but didn't use them. Redskins' George Allen said.

We played so well all year, then to finish on a sour note, this to play so badly, is my said, offensive coordinator Marchionni added.

Take away the three glaring mistakes and the Rams would certainly have been great, but you can't do that," says George Owens said.

They took advantage of every of our mistakes."

In the Redskins leading, 10-6 in the third period, a one-handoff from Billy Kline to Larry Brown was botched and Brown fumbled as he was by the Rams' Merlin Olsen. Reynolds recovered at the skin 44-yard line and 13 seconds later, a David Ray field from 37 yards out tied the game.

Cunningham, picked up by Redskins on waivers from San Francisco 49ers late in season, returned the ensuing of 30 yards before he was by Pat Curran and fumbled, just wasn't holding the ball," Cunningham said. "That's first kickoff I've run back all on, but that's no excuse. I see who hit me, but I had been holding the tighter."

His second field goal seven later put the Rams ahead, 0.

My fumble changed the whole story of the game," Cunningham added. "If we could have it would have put them in instead of us."

Tight Defense

at even Sonny Jurgensen, theional Football Conference'sing passer, could not help the skins yesterday. Throwing in a prevent defense with six defensive backs or four backs, he completed six of passes and was intercepted times. His first intercept was the most critical.

A third and 10 from his own Jurgensen sent Brown out of backfield to his left, with Jurgensen rolling to his right. As released the ball, Olsen hit arm and Los Angeles liner Ishie Robertson stepped in front of Brown to intercept, then made a spectacular 65-yard run for the game's final

in.

"We knew to get to the Super

Bowl we'd have to beat Miami at some stage, so the round didn't make any difference. Then there was all the talk about how they

Dolphins, and Their Stars, Face an Uncertain Future

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 23 (UPI)—While Oakland Raiders celebrated a 28-25 victory that ended the Miami Dolphins' reign in the National Football League, Dolphin running back Larry Csonka and Jim Clark wide receiver Paul Field contemplated an uncertain future.

They were the heart of a Miami team that in two years prompted parison with the great clubs NFL history. All three have signed contracts with Memphis of World Football League.

It was a great experience to five years ago with a team was on the bottom and see to the top," said Warfield, cound by reporters in a locker room.

Clark and Csonka, known as the Cassidy and the Sundance for their escapades off the as well as on, lent color to Simola's methodical crew that undefeated through one

ightweight Title

captured by Duran

IAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Roberto Duran of Costa Rica retained his World Boxing Association lightweight title Saturday night when he pipped Masataka Yamakawa of Japan in the first round.

The referee halted the fight after 1 minute 40 seconds, after Yamakawa had been knocked down three times.

Duran attacked his challenger in the opening bell and within seconds left him down with a powerful left to the chin. Yamakawa got up only to be felled a second time, and when went down again, the referee said he was in no condition continue.

WBA Results

Sunday's Games

Boxing

WBA

WBC

WBO

WBA

Art Buchwald**Christmas Shopping**

WASHINGTON—Once again I've been working hard trying to think of something to give all my readers for Christmas. Last year if you recall I gave the Comet Eholouek to game at. Unfortunately, through no fault of mine, it wasn't delivered and some of you are still sore at me.

This year, what with inflation and everything, I'm having a harder time.

I tried to get Buchwald everyone a five-pound bag of sugar for 69 cents, but they threw me out of the store.

I was going to give you tickets to see Fausto Foxo do her act. But then she got busted in Florida and no one knows where you'll be able to see her next.

Then a friend suggested I send everyone a pint of water from the Tid-Basin. But the Park Department put the whammy on that by claiming the basin is now a national monument.

I intended to open Christmas club accounts for you at the Franklin National Bank but that fell through when the government put it out of business.

I was going to give you all an "oil depreciation" allowance so you wouldn't have to pay such high taxes. But Congress killed it.

Spain Bans Rally Of Witnesses Sect

BARCELONA, Dec. 23 (AP)—A large rally on Christmas Day to honor visiting officials of Jehovah's Witnesses has been canceled because the civil governor denied the permit, officials of the witnesses here said Monday.

The rally honoring N. H. Knorr, president, and P. W. Franz, vice-president, who are on a world tour, was scheduled to be attended by between 25,000 and 30,000 Spanish Jehovah's Witnesses at the Arenas bullring.

Arrangements had already been made, since a permit for such a gathering had never been refused, an official of the Witnesses said. The refusal by the governor, he said, was received 35 days after the limit set by law for answering such requests.

Austrians Hoard Sugar

VIEENNA, Dec. 23 (Reuters)—Sugar has virtually disappeared from the shops in Austria despite a bumper sugar beet crop this year. The shortage is due largely to hoarding, government officials said.

that idea by declaring only the oil companies are entitled to pay low taxes.

My wife suggested that I give everyone a new automobile. Just as I was about to buy them, Detroit raised the price again, and I said the hell with it. You're going to have to use the car you now have for another year.

I talked to the TV networks about adding an extra football bowl game for the holiday season.

But they said they had a strict policy not to put any football games on TV between Christmas and New Year's Day.

I called King Faisal about lowering the price of gasoline for Christmas and all he answered was "Ho! Ho! Ho!" which translates from the Arabic into: "Are you out of your bleeping mind?"

Then I called Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and asked him for a break on wheat prices. He just laughed and said, "What's wanna call me for?"

The Japanese were having a sale on autographed pictures of former Premier Tanaka, but I decided against giving them when all the readers I talked to said they already had an autographed picture of Tanaka.

I thought of giving everyone a white Christmas. But since most cities, for economy reasons, are laying off their sanitation workers, I had no idea how you would get your streets cleaned.

I was hoping to get you a tax break after the SALT talks, from Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger. But he said it would actually cost more now for defense than it did before, which translates into English as "Ho! Ho! Ho!"

Finally, just as I was about to give up on Christmas, I got through to President Ford and he agreed on my behalf to give each and every one of you a pardon, as you all have suffered enough.

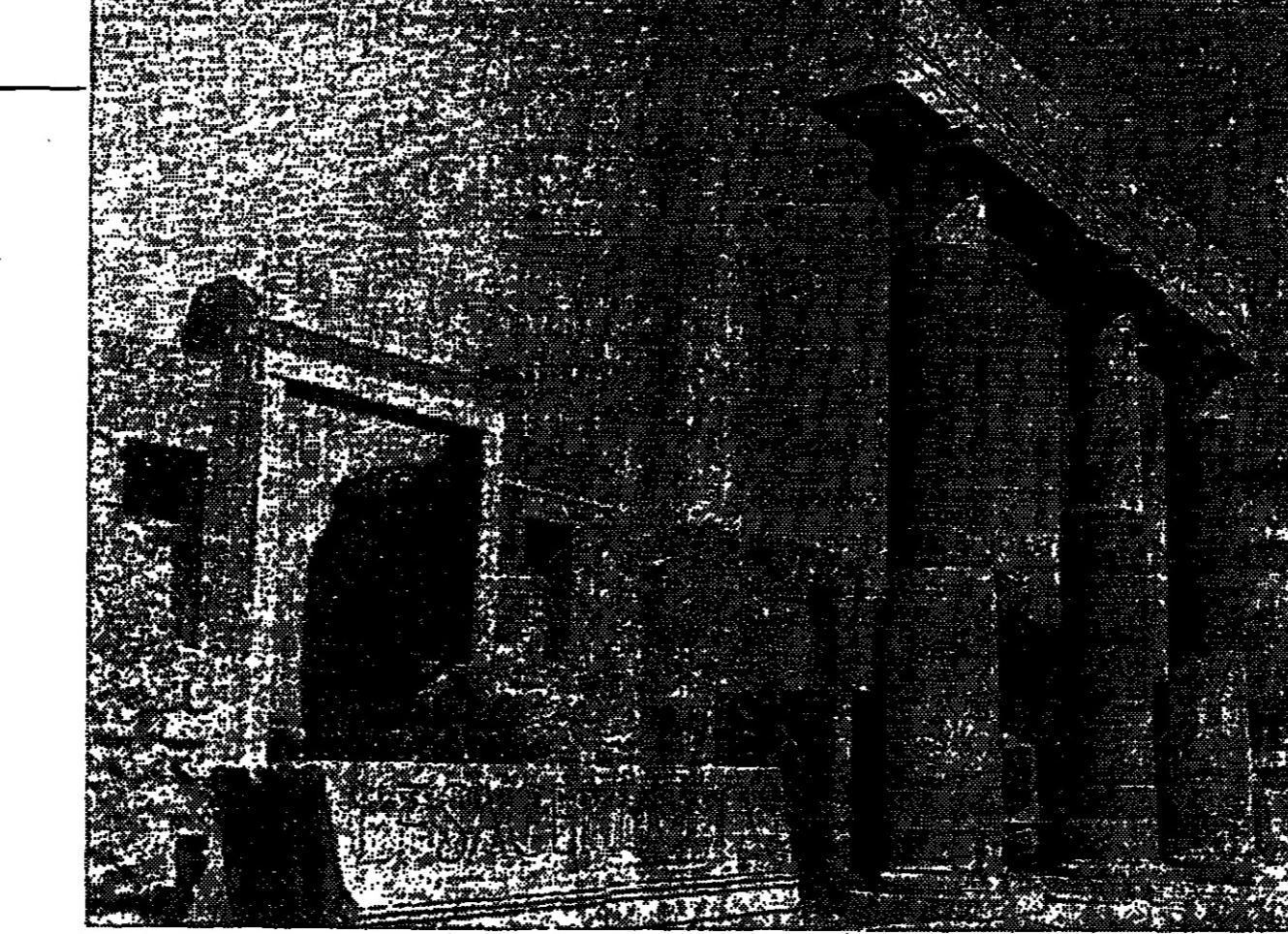
It isn't much, I'll admit, but it's the thought that counts.

Montreal Recovers Relic Stolen in 1973

MONTREAL, Dec. 23 (UPI)—A lawyer and five policemen have recovered the preserved heart of a Catholic priest, a relic stolen nearly two years ago.

"Brother Andre's heart," an object of veneration for thousands of Catholics, was stolen March 15, 1973, from St. Joseph's Shrine on Mount Royal. A ransom of \$50,000 was demanded but church officials refused to pay it.

Montreal lawyer Frank Shoofey said he received an anonymous telephone call last week from a man who said he wanted the heart returned to the shrine "so people could see it again" and disclosed where the heart could be found.



A view of the ruins of Pompeii.

The Last Days of Pompeii All Over Again

By William Tuohy

POMPEII—Visitors to the ruins of this Roman town have long been treated to rascapious guides, tacky souvenir shops, sniggery custodians, and rude officials. But most travelers put up with such imposition in order to see one of the most spectacular archaeological sites on earth.

Pompeii, a resort city of 25,000 when it was buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79, was later unearthed—providing a clear picture of the ancient way of life: shops, houses, streets, forum, even brothels.

Now, however, there is increasing concern among specialists that the last days of Pompeii may be approaching—for the second time.

The exposed ruins that spread over several acres are gradually being whittled away by wind, weather, pollution and most important, neglect.

The brick buildings are crumbling, weeds are breaking down walls, the dampness has dulled the mosaics, and rain has eroded the frescoes and worn away the graffiti on the outside of many houses.

Recently, a television team filming a joint English-Italian production spent two weeks in Pompeii in the first of a series of visits to ancient cities of the Mediterranean world.

"We were appalled by what we saw," says one member of the production team. "The place is going to pieces. They need custodians, restorers and technicians to save the place."

While most of Pompeii's one million yearly visitors come during the warmer months, a visit in the winter shows what rain and dampness are doing to fragile frescoes, mosaics and masonry.

"The rain is fading all the frescoes," says an elderly guide during a tour. "We have tried to alert the authorities when we see something damaged. But we never hear anything from them and nothing is done. Pompeii is disintegrating piece by piece."

Even the frescoes showing the various arts of the inhabitants of the Lupanare, the brothel, are now so smudged and faded that they are barely discernible.

While officials in Pompeii refuse to discuss the situation, staff members of the Department of Antiquities in Rome are aware—and concerned—about the problem.

"Our problem is money and staff," says Licia Vladi, a superintendent in the department. "It is the same all over Italy—we just don't have the money to look after the antiquities, or to train restorers to keep things maintained."

When you realize that the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has more professional staff than our whole department for all of Italy you see the extent of the problem."

Attempts to rationalize and modernize the maintenance of Italy's precious antiquities—including Pompeii—are hampered because the department is not independent—it is a branch of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

"Obviously, the first priority in the

ministry is Italy's public schools which are also in bad shape," says another senior official.

Further, admission fees charged for Italy's museums and archaeological sites do not go into the Antiquities Department budget, but into the national treasury for general disbursement—so that even if Pompeii's low entrance fee of about 25 cents were raised, Pompeii itself would not benefit from it.

In Italy today, with the government operating on a deficit budget, every department is competing for funds. Thus, as Dr. Vladi points out, antiquities—particularly those outside of Rome and therefore out of the sight of the legislature—rank low in priority for money.

There is a move afoot to create a separate ministry to supervise the Italian cultural heritage. A minister without portfolio has just been appointed; department officials hope that a ministry will be created with its own budget.

As for the future of Pompeii, Dr. Vladi says: "If something changes in the system and we get more money and staff, we can save these precious things. If nothing changes, then the deteriorating situation will simply get much worse."

If that is to be the case, as someone has suggested, only half in jest, perhaps the ruins of Pompeii should be covered over once again for their own protection—pending re-excavation at some future time by a less indifferent and more appreciative society.

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PEOPLE: Unintimidated Susan Ford

"I never watched the hearings. My father never watched them. My mother did. She'd turn them on, and my father would leave the room," Susan Ford, 14, daughter of President and Mrs. Ford, says about the Watergate hearings. Talking to Ann Blackman of the Associated Press, Miss Ford said that she hates politics and agrees with her father's decision to pardon Richard Nixon. "The poor guy had been through who knows what. He needed to be totally relieved." She is not intimidated by White House pomp—the morning of the interview her mother reprimanded her for putting her feet up on her father's desk in the Oval Office. "That really bugs her," Miss Ford said. She gets a weekly allowance of about \$7 and occasionally earns extra by babysitting—but the Secret Service goes along with her.

Susan Ford
... hates politics

youngest player in the tournament which ended Sunday in Leningrad, each drew their final matches. As co-holders of the Soviet title, they succeeded former world champion Boris Spassky, who won the Soviet title last year. Spassky did not compete this year, nor did Anatoly Karpov, who recently won the right to challenge Bobby Fischer for the world championship.

BORN: A son to Israeli actress Andri Kostenko, 27, from a Detroit hospital where he was treated for an undisclosed illness. He was in Detroit for a concert with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. HOSPITALIZED: Zivojin Andric, 42, Yugoslavia's Nobel Prize-winning author in Belgrade. He is said to be in critical condition, suffering from a circulatory ailment affecting the brain.

DISCHARGED: Conductor Andre Kostelanetz, 73, from a Detroit hospital where he was treated for an undisclosed illness. He was in Detroit for a concert with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

HARMON: The 1974 Harmon International Aviation Awards went to the Skylab-2 astronauts, a publisher and two U.S. Air Force officers. The astronaut trophy went to U.S. Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Paul Weitz and Joseph Kerwin.

Verbes won the serenading trophy for ballooning for a series of flights in a hot-air balloon. In which he covered 2,550 miles. Col. Edward Nash won the aviator's trophy for his activities as a mission pilot and prime flight director in Operation Nickel Grass, which delivered supplies to the Mideast in October and November of 1973. Lt. Col. Edgar Allison won the aviator's trophy for piloting the longest flight in a straight line without landing—in a biplane about 1,000 miles from Taiwan to Illinois, 3,732 miles, in an HC-130H without refueling.

Patricia Duncan, 30, fled a paternity suit last year in Oakland, Calif., charging that Vida Blue, 26, the Oakland A's pitcher, is the father of her baby girl born Oct. 17. Miss Duncan is a student at Alameda College.

A would-be clergyman's hope of breaking the world pole-vault record came crashing down in Los Angeles Monday when the pole on which he had perched for two months collapsed in gale-force winds.

Claire and Alta Rodriguez, the Siamese twins who were separated surgically in Philadelphia in September, have been discharged from Children's Hospital again. They had been re-admitted to the hospital earlier this month after contracting an intestinal virus. A hospital spokesman said that both girls were in excellent condition.

Former world champion Mikhail Tal and Alexander Belovayevsky, 21, are sharing the Soviet chess championship. Tal, world champion in 1960-61, and Belovayevsky, the

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